

The reason for the trapping, which could well be accidental, is at this stage unknown.

I would like to thank Dr Terry Houston and Mr John Dell, of the Western Australian Museum, for their helpful comments and Mr Greg Keighery, of the Woodvale Research Centre, for his endeavours to find records of insect trapping in the Myrtaceae.

— R.P. McMillan, Western Australian Museum, Perth, WA 6000.

A Black-faced Monarch *Monarcha melanopsis* (Vieillot) in Western Australia — On 16 June 1987 while surveying a patch of rainforest 9km ENE of Mt Brookes (15° 10'S, 125° 28'E) in Kimberley Western Australia, I was attracted by a loud unfamiliar call. The bird was feeding in the canopy of tall *Syzygium*, *Nauclea*, *Alstonia*, *Alphitonia* and *Melaleuca*. It was collected and prepared into a study skin (registered number 21587).

Details of the specimen are as follows: immature male with testes 1.5mm long; skull not fully ossified; total length 186mm; weight 23.5g; Wing 89mm; tail 71mm; entire culmen 23mm; exposed culmen 18mm; culmen width 8.1mm; culmen depth 6.2mm; iris dark brown; bill black with orange yellow at base of lower mandible; mouth orange; legs grey; head, back, upper wing coverts and tail dark bluish grey (darkest on tail and some coverts edged buffy brown); primaries and secondaries mostly dark greyish brown with a dark bluish grey outer edge; chin grey with a few black feathers; throat grey; breast, belly and undertail coverts rufous brown.

The Black-faced Monarch occurs along the eastern seaboard of Australia from Dandenong, Victoria to Cape York Peninsula, Queensland (Pizzey 1980, *A Field Guide to the Birds of Australia*). It is a migrant, moving as far north as New Guinea in January-April and returning south in August-October (Storr 1984, *Revised List of Queensland Birds*). It is rarely found inland and there are no records from South Australia or Northern Territory.

It is of interest that the monarch was feeding in company with a Grey Fantail. The latter was collected and found to belong to the eastern race *Rhipidura fuliginosa alisteri*, which is uncommon to moderately common winter visitor to Kimberly. Perhaps the monarch followed the fantail to its winter quarters.

— R.E. JOHNSTONE, Western Australian Museum, Perth

A record of the Euro, *Macropus robustus* in John Forrest National Park — Between 12-23 June 1989, we surveyed John Forrest National Park for the Chuditch (*Dasyurus geoffroii*). This survey involved trapping and spotlighting transects. On 14 June, while checking traps to the north of the scenic drive, we saw a male Euro (*Macropus robustus*) in Wandoo (*Eucalyptus wandoo*) and Powderbark (*E. accedens*) open woodland. Four Western Grey Kangaroos (*M. fuliginosus*) were nearby. This site was near the top of a valley sloping down to Jane Brook, with some granite boulders

exposed. On subsequent spotlighting transects along the old railway embankment near the floor of this valley, more Euros were seen in the vicinity of the old railway tunnel (20 June, 2 males; 21 June, 2 females and 4 males; and 22 June, 3 females and 2 males). This site is near the edge of the Darling Scarp, 25 km from the Perth city centre. It consists of rugged granite boulder outcrops with occasional Marri *E. calophylla*, *Acacia* shrubs, Blackboys *Xanthorrhoea preissii* and introduced grasses.

There are several reports of Euros in the northern and eastern Darling Range. However, none have been as close to the Perth city centre as those described above. The W.A. Museum has Euro specimens from Clackline (1958), Gingin (1959), and Chittering (1966, 1973). Barker (1958, *West. Aust. Nat.* 6: 154) records Euros at Mokine, near Northam, and McMillan (1962 *West. Aust. Nat.* 8: 101) records them at Culham, near Toodyay. The Euro has also been recorded at Wattening Nature Reserve near Bolgart (Moore *et al.* 1985, *West. Aust. Nat. Res. Mgt. Plan* 6, L. Talbot, pers. comm.) Mokine Nature Reserve (L. Talbot, pers. comm.), and Noondeening Hill on the Toodyay-Northam road (R. Prince, pers. comm.). A bushwalker recently sighted 3 groups of Euros in the Avon Valley near the western boundary of the Walyunga National Park, north of John Forrest National Park (B. Chambers, pers. comm.). However Dell and How (1988, *West. Aust. Nat.* 17: 86) did not record them in their mammal survey of the Darling Scarp in the vicinity of Lesmurdie, south of John Forrest National Park, and they have not been recorded on the northern Swan Coastal Plain (Kitchener *et al.* 1978, W.A. Mus. Report to DCE: Fauna of the northern Swan Coastal Plain). These records suggest that in the northern Darling Range the Euro does not extend south of John Forrest National Park and that it prefers rugged granite outcrop and breakaway habitat often near watercourses.

It is possible that the populations close to Perth exist as a result of Euros being released after being brought to the metropolitan area as joeys from other localities. However, the abundance of records and their distribution in the northern Darling Range suggests that they may be naturally occurring populations. If this is so, the John Forrest National Park population and other records in the Darling Range provide a considerable extension to the recognized range of the species (Poole 1983, *Complete Book of Australian Mammals*: Australian Museum).

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***Banksia canei* (Mountain Banksia) in Western Australia** — *Banksia canei* is a subalpine species occurring naturally in Victoria and New South Wales (*Banksia Atlas Records*). During 1987 members of the Denmark Wildflower Group reported an unusual *Banksia* from near Napier, north of Albany. Material of this population has since been confirmed as *Banksia canei* (vouchers GK 10819, GK 11030).

A survey of this population found it contained 31 Adult (plants 1.6 — 1.8m tall x 1-1.8m wide) and 14;2-3 y.o. seedlings. These were spread along 150m of partially cleared and ripped lateritic - sandy road verge. Adult plants contain numerous cones (up to 52 per plant), and are self fertile